

sional exclusiveness sometimes attributed to them. In any case, it is time that an active and earnest movement should be made to arrest the evils arising from this cause. A committee of this corporation has been appointed to consider the matter and to confer with other bodies on the subject.

In so far as the province of Quebec is concerned, it is believed that the disabilities thus inflicted on the graduates of the Protestant universities are contrary to the spirit of that provision of the law of Confederation which guarantees to the English and Protestant minority of this province the educational privileges which it possessed before Confederation, and that such action is not within the power of the local Legislature. It has been proposed to test this question by submitting a case to counsel, should our present appeals to the local Government and Legislature be unavailing.

In the case of the medical profession it seems that the rights which educated young men have to a Dominion and Imperial rather than a provincial career cannot be maintained unless a Dominion board of registration can be established, similar to that of Great Britain, and with power to arrange for reciprocity with the mother country and the other colonies. The amendments recently introduced into the Imperial Medical act would greatly facilitate such arrangements, but their full benefit can scarcely be obtained by our medical graduates till the local boards be removed and their places occupied by a Dominion board of registration.

In the meantime the proposal to withdraw from graduates in medicine the privilege of registration without further examination, directly abolishes one of the rights possessed by the university before Confederation, and subjects our graduates to an additional examination on the part of a body which must necessarily be under the influence of the Roman Catholic majority and trained after its methods, as distinguished from ours.

With reference to the Bar act, it is to be observed that the whole regulation of the examination, both for admission to study and admission to practice, is transferred from the universities to the council of the Bar. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by the former as to the shortening of the term of apprenticeship of graduates, without which few students would enter on the university law course, is also made to depend entirely on the arrangements of the council. In so far as the Protestant universities are concerned, it is further to be observed that the constitution of the council of the Bar in the province of Quebec is such that it must always have a large majority of Roman Catholics, and that it might consist wholly of Roman

Catholics. It thus appears that one of the most important educational privileges enjoyed by the universities before Confederation has been removed from them, contrary to the rules of their Royal charters and to the provision in that regard of the Act of Confederation, and transferred by act of the Quebec Legislature to a body under the control of a Roman Catholic majority. We would be less disposed to make objection to this, were we of opinion that it is calculated to raise the educational standard of the profession; but, for the reasons above stated, we believe it will have the contrary effect, and can only tend to the exclusion of educated men, more especially those of the English-speaking minority, from entering into the legal profession.

A statement of the rights and privileges claimed by the university has been prepared for submission to the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, which is expected to act in the matter on behalf of the universities as well as of the secondary schools, which are also injuriously affected by the changes in question."

With much of this report we are in accord, and think the University has pretty fully expressed the opinions of the Protestant population of this Province; but as regards the "arrangement" which "has been arrived at with the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, whereby the examinations for associate in arts can be extended to all the academies and high schools," we confess to some misgiving as to the wisdom of such a step. However, when the "arrangement" is put before the public, we shall be in a better position to judge of its effects.

THE BAR REGULATIONS.

At the session of the Quebec Legislature held in 1886, the power of the Bar of this Province was greatly increased, and authority was given it to make new rules as to admittance both to the study and the practice of the profession. The object presently in view is to call attention to one of those made by the Bar with respect to the course of study and admittance to the final examination.

We are entirely in sympathy with the object of the Bar, if it be to increase the real worth of the lawyer; but we submit that the greater part of the actual knowledge of a law student is acquired, not so much by the lectures he attends, as by observing what goes on in the office, and by his own private studies. And this, it seems to us, is especially applicable to the course pursued by English universities, in contrast with that followed by the French. The former depend more upon the student himself, and less upon